

Tree Pruning

To function well in landscapes, trees must be protected from injury and may benefit from the consulting of a professional arborist.

REASONS TO PRUNE

- To direct or control growth
- To compensate for transplant injury
- To offset and repair damage
- To encourage flower and fruit production and size
- To promote plant health

WHAT TO PRUNE

- The three D's: dead, diseased, and damaged
- Watersprouts (vertical shoots from branches)
- Suckers (shoots from the base of a tree or shrub)
- Crossing or rubbing branches
- Broken branches
- Insect-infested wood
- Excess growth

PRUNING METHODS

Cut branches growing toward the center of the plant.

Remove branches that are diseased, dead or broken.

Leave at least two to three buds on the branches for new growth to emerge.

If two branches are growing together, remove one to reduce the competition.

